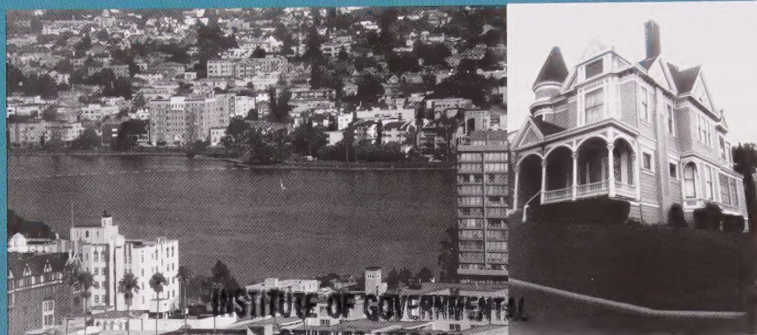




San Antonio



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Neighborhood Profiles



The Neighborhood Profiles are a series of informational brochures which describe the seven Community Development ("CD") Districts, and the Hills in the City of Oakland. The Neighborhood Profiles are designed to serve as a planning tool, a resource document and as an historical reference point for community activists, local leaders, elected officials and the business community.

OCCUR recognizes Oakland's neighborhoods as one of the City's greatest assets. Community based development has played a major role in the ongoing revitalization of Oakland's neighborhoods and should be promoted at every opportunity. It is in the spirit of supporting community based development activities that these profiles were prepared.

City of Diversity: Oakland's Rich Heritage

Located on the edge of the San Francisco Bay with nineteen miles of coastline to the west and rolling hills to the east, Oakland is truly a magnificent city. With a population near 372,000, Oakland is the sixth largest city in California. Today's Oakland, shaped by a long and colorful history, is driven by change and opportunity.

The roots of Oakland are found with its original inhabitants, the Ohlone Indians. As hunters and gatherers they lived amongst the riches of the land and water around them. Their villages spread throughout what is now known as Oakland.

The mid 1700's marked the beginning of Spanish colonization and the demise of the native populations. By the time Oakland was established in 1852, these populations had been severely depleted.

In 1820, the King of Spain gave retiring Presidio soldier Don Luis Maria Peralta some forty-four thousand acres of Ohlone land. The grant extended from the shore of the Bay to the hills that lined the San Leandro Creek, to El Cerrito and included all of the present day Oakland, Piedmont, Berkeley, Emeryville, Alameda, Albany, and parts of San Leandro. In 1842, Peralta divided his ranch between his four sons.

In the early 1840's, the U.S. government began aggressive attempts to buy the California territory from Mexico, but all offers were refused. The Mexican-American War of 1846 resulted in the annexing of California to the United States.

The Gold Rush began in 1848 and brought many settlers in search of riches to the Bay's edge. These newer settlers, representing diverse ethnicities, traditions, and geographic origins, dramatically changed the cultural landscape and economic environment of Oakland. This period marked the birth of modern day "Oakland."

On March 4, 1852, the town of Oakland was incorporated by Horace W. Carpentier, Andrew J. Moon, and Edson Adams, three European Americans from New York. These men assumed that U.S. annexation of California nullified all existing Mexican and Spanish land holds, and began selling Peralta owned land when they arrived. The Peralta family sued and eventually the courts decided in their favor. In the end, however, the majority of the land had been sold and Peralta was forced to sell the remaining plots to cover extensive legal fees.

The Transcontinental Railroad came to Oakland in 1869 and caused industry, commerce and the population to boom. These trains opened the State of California to the rest of the country. The main passenger depot was at 7th and Broadway. Hotels, restaurants, drugstores and other conveniences lined the streets of downtown Oakland welcoming the incoming travelers. Railroad-related employment and business opportunities attracted a flood of newcomers. The construction of the transcontinental railroad brought Chinese immigrants to the Bay Area, a large number of these new immigrants settled in Oakland in what is today the Chinatown area.

This sudden influx of Chinese immigrants was met with tension by some Oakland residents. Beginning in 1882,

Congress passed a series of Chinese Exclusion Acts which legalized discrimination against Chinese immigrants. New Chinese immigrants in Oakland found themselves forced into lower wage earning labor fields. Over time, Chinatown became a self-sufficient community of business and services for the Chinese community, despite state sanctioned racism.

The 1906 San Francisco Earthquake sent many San Francisco residents scrambling to the East Bay. Oakland represented a major center for emergency earthquake relief services.

World War II had a profound impact on the Oakland economy. Starting in the 1940's, local industry shifted from agriculture to shipbuilding. Oakland became the center for shipbuilding on the west coast. Defense related em-

ployment opportunities brought in a large number of migrants from around the country. African-Americans from the south made up a large percentage of the new shipbuilding workforce and predominantly African-American neighborhoods sprung up near the shipbuilding yards.

The number of African-Americans in Oakland increased dramatically during World War II. In 1940, before World War II, African-Americans made up 2.8% of Oakland's population; by 1950 this percentage had grown to 12.4%.

Oakland went through a tremendous adjustment period after World War II. The defense workers were displaced along with the large population of factory workers. The City suffered through many of the same urban problems that hit other cities at that time: chronic unemploy-

San Antonio

San Antonio gets its name from Antonio Peralta, the son of Don Luis Maria Peralta. In 1842, Antonio's father gave him the land that stretches from present day Seminary Avenue to Lake Merritt. One of the earliest divisions of Antonio's land was Clinton Park. Clinton Park occupied the western portion of the land that stretched from Lake Merritt to 14th Avenue. This tract of land was purchased from Antonio by Moses Chase and the Patton brothers in 1854. They were among the first Europeans to settle in the area.

During the late 1850's and early 1860's the principal industry in the area was logging. Redwood harvesting in the hills of Oakland was a lucrative trade. Timber was transported down Park Boulevard onto 13th Avenue and into the San Antonio Creek which, at the time, flowed at the base of 13th Avenue. From there it went from the Oakland Estuary, to the Bay, and to San Francisco where it was transported to its final destination. Oakland's lumber played a key role in the rebuilding of San Francisco after the 1906 earthquake and fire. It was used to rebuild hundreds of homes and businesses.

A commercial district formed near the site where timber was loaded. In 1870 all districts in the area where incorporated as the town of Brooklyn. In 1872 the town of Brooklyn was annexed to the City of Oakland.

San Antonio continued to develop through the 1920's and became a desirable suburban community. Over the years leading up to World War II, a number of single family homes were converted into apartments to accommodate the newcomers drawn to the area for defense related job opportunities.

During World War II, the Kaiser shipyards attracted large numbers of African-American workers from the southern United States. The closing of the shipyards after the war left these newcomers unemployed. In the late 1940's, the construction of the MacArthur and Nimitz freeways isolated the residents of San Antonio, predominantly people of color, from the more wealthy white neighborhoods in the Piedmont hills. By stripping its commercial thoroughfares of traffic, the freeways had disabled San Antonio's commerce.

There was a great influx of people of color into the district in 1948 when the Supreme Court ruled that racially-exclusive neighborhood covenants were unconstitutional. In the mid 1960's, the ethnic composition of the area was further affected by the construction of the Main Post Office Branch and BART station in West Oakland. These buildings wiped out hundreds of homes and displaced numerous African-American and Latino residents, many of whom relocated to the San Antonio area.

The Clinton Park area, between Foothill Boulevard and 14th Avenue, was selected as the first western site of the Federal Urban Renewal Project in 1955. The result was 1,000 new units of housing in 57 apartment buildings. (By 1990, 98 of Oakland's 291 Federal Housing Authority Projects were located in San Antonio). Unfortunately, the government's efforts to provide low income housing were not matched with efforts to spark economic growth. The result was continuing physical, cultural, and economic isolation from the surrounding neighborhoods, high concentrations of low-income housing, and economic stagnation within the neighborhood.

Today San Antonio is working to meet the challenges of housing density and public safety. The San Antonio Community Development Corporation and the District Council have taken exemplary steps towards building a housing, commercial, and service infrastructure for the future. Emerging commercial strips such as those along East 18th, East 14th, and Foothill Boulevard are examining the effective blend of old and new revitalization strategies.

In 1997 San Antonio is a true blend of cultures with rows of Spanish style bungalows standing next to Victorian homes. On one level, San Antonio epitomizes urban America with high levels of unemployment and public safety concerns. But, it also demonstrates what urban America can optimally be: a place where thirty-four different languages are spoken, where Thai, Latino, African-American, Chinese and Native-American children play on the same jungle gym, and where women and men walk through town in their native dress celebrating one another's cultural heritage.

ment, racial tensions, and the physical deterioration of once proud neighborhoods.

Increased racial tensions, coupled with the completion of the freeway system during the 1950's, resulted in the dramatic out-migration of Whites from the City of Oakland. Many middle class Whites opted to move to areas less impacted by the migration of working class people of color. During the 1950's 82,000 Whites, one-quarter of the total White population of Oakland, left the City. The social landscape of the Bay Area became racially segregated and more economically stratified than ever before.

In the 1960's Oakland was the stage for some of the country's most dramatic anti-draft riots and civil rights protests prompted by the Vietnam War and the Civil Rights era. No longer the thriving city of years gone by, Oakland began to lose popularity based on race and class prejudice, the rising tides of crime and increasing levels of poverty.

In 1966 the controversial Black Panther Party was born in Oakland. The legendary African-American group began as an armed patrol to insure that African-American citizens of Oakland were treated justly by the police. They were able to instill a much needed level of pride in the African-American community. The Black Panther Party's aggressive agenda for change was seen as a threat to the existing system and within a decade of its conception, it was dismantled by the U.S. government and local police departments.

Oakland elected Lionel J. Wilson, its first non-white mayor, in 1977. Wilson, an African-American, held that office until 1989. At this time, Oakland had the second largest African-American middle class in the U.S. Also in Oakland was a flourishing Asian and Pacific Islander population, and a proud Latino population. Young Whites began moving back to Oakland after a long absence that began in the 1960's and 70's.

In 1989 the Loma Prieta earthquake shook the Bay Area. While much attention was centered on the collapse of the Cypress Freeway, the core of downtown Oakland was also badly damaged. Oakland's resilience was tested by the firestorm of 1991 on the heels of the 1989 earthquake. The firestorm destroyed nearly 4,000 homes in the Oakland and Berkeley hills area.

During the 1990's and into the 21st century, the indomitable spirit of Oakland will continue to be challenged by numerous issues. There is an intensified need to revitalize housing, neighborhood, and commercial strips throughout the City. The new Federal and State Buildings, a refurbished City Hall, and the ongoing construction of the Municipal Government Plaza indicate that Oakland will become a center for regional government.

Present day Oakland has been called the most integrated city in America with close residential proximity between ethnic and racial groups throughout the City. This accounts for the City's admirable cultural diversity. One of Oakland's most remarkable qualities continues to be its fierce sense of community with its seven CD Districts, over 500 community based organizations, and a civic pride that runs through the soul of the City.

The Oakland Unified School District, serving over 50,000 students, is the sixth largest district in the state. In the 1993-94 school year, African-American students made up 54% of the Oakland Unified School District student population; Latino and Asian students represented 19% and 18% of the student population, respectively. White students made up 7% of the total student population; the remaining 2% were identified as "Other Race/Ethnicity."

As a large urban school district located in a city with high levels of cultural and ethnic diversity as well as a wide range of income levels, the Oakland Unified School District has been faced with the challenge to provide a quality education to students across the board. The School District is composed of 83 regular and year-round schools, 19 alternative schools/special programs, 37 education centers, 4 exceptional children's centers and 4 adult education centers.

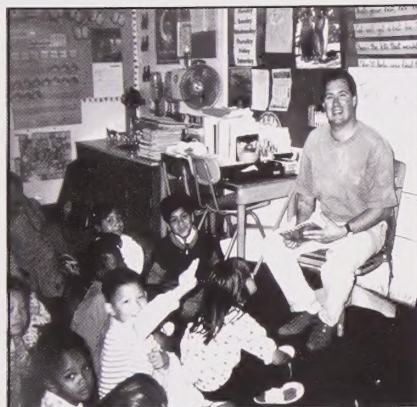
The mission of the Oakland Unified School District, in partnership with parents and the community is: (1) to educate all students in order to help them meet or raise their aspirations, and (2) to help them develop a positive vision of the future and acquire the attitudes, knowledge and skills necessary to become successful contributing citizens to society.

The school district works to meet these goals through the implementation of innovative programs and a state framework-based core curriculum. The state framework-based core curriculum includes grade level outlines and descriptions of the skills, concepts and abilities which students must master in Language Arts, Mathematics, Social Studies and Science. All teachers have participated and will continue to participate over the next several years in districtwide workshops which help to prepare teachers in the implementation of the new curriculum.

- **A Comprehensive Technology Plan** which has placed computer and multi-media labs in almost all schools;
- **12 Career Academies in the 6 comprehensive high**

schools which prepare students to enter college and/or begin careers;

- **Whole School Change Models** including Comer Process, Models of Teaching, Accelerated Schools Process and Coalition of Essential Schools;
- **Bilingual Programs** for students who speak a language other than English at home;
- **Year Round Programs** which utilize the limited number of school sites to educate a growing population of young people;



- **Magnet Schools** emphasizing areas ranging from science and literature to performing arts and high technology;
- **Programs to boost student achievement** such as Reading Recovery, the Algebra Project, Writing Portfolios, Homework Hotline and a Homeless Support Network;
- **A Middle Grades Initiative** to reform all middle (and junior high) schools into vibrant, engaging learning communities for students and staff.

Highlights from San Antonio ...

The following highlights were chosen from the responses to a survey distributed to all schools.

The Schoolwide Publication Team at Franklin Year Round School creates publications reflecting literature and language arts from all grades. With the support of faculty, students are responsible for creating, writing, and editing. The publication reflects the diverse ability of Franklin's multilingual, multi-ethnic student population.

At Edna Brewer Junior high, students, parents and community leaders are encouraged to interact through a program called "Let's Rap." This program brings groups of students together with an adult leader for weekly lunch meetings to discuss current issues and concerns.

The following statistics are provided by the Oakland Unified School District in the "School Profiles, School Year 1992-1993." This annual report and more detailed information may be obtained by calling the District Public Information and Publications Office at (510) 879-8582.

San Antonio	1992-93	% LEP	Stability	Attendance	Free/Reduced	Retention
	Attendance	Students	Rate	Rate	AFDC % Lunch	Rate
Bella Vista Y.R. (K-6)	869	54	89	94	77	2
Cleveland (K-6)	406	26	96	97	72	2
Franklin Y.R. (K-6)	1,018	66	92	96	67	1
Garfield Y.R. (K-6)	1,225	66	91	96	61	2
Hawthorne Y.R. (K-6)	1,249	63	89	93	36	2
La Escuelita (K-6)	358	56	88	94	33	1
Manzanita Y.R. (K-6)	965	36	90	94	79	2
Whittier Y.R. (K-6)	709	33	85	89	74	4
Edna Brewer (7-9)	920	28	91	90	33	8
Roosevelt (7-9)	928	57	85	90	74	11
Oakland (10-12)	1,646	45	88	94	56	9

Attendance is the total number of students enrolled during the school year. **LEP % Students** represents the percentage of the student body enrolled in the Limited English Program. **Stability Rate** measures the percentage of students that remain in the same school for the entire year. **Attendance Rate** measures the percentage of total student enrollment in attendance during the school year. **AFDC Rate** represents the percentage of the total student enrollment receiving AFDC benefits. **Free/Reduced Lunch** measures the percentage of the total student enrollment receiving free or reduced lunches. **Retention Rate** represents the percentage of the total student enrollment that are held back (not graduated) at the end of the school year.

The Community Development Block Grant "CDBG" Program was initiated by the Office of Housing and Urban Development ("HUD") in August of 1974. It is a federal program that is designed to assist local governments in the provision of safe, decent, sanitary housing, and economic and community development activities. Under this program local governments have the power to autonomously distribute funds according to the greatest local needs. However, HUD strongly recommends three principal beneficiaries of these funds:

- 1) Activities that benefit low and moderate income individuals;
- 2) Activities that address urgent needs in local municipalities;
- 3) Activities directed toward the elimination of slum and blight.

HUD and the CDBG program have been trimmed back in recent years. By 1997, 3% of CDBG allocated funds have been cut. However, with \$6 billion dollars needed in 1998 to renew Section 8 housing contracts, the CDBG program is being threatened with cuts up to 35%.

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Following is an inventory of the City activities funded with Community Development Block Grant funds. This inventory provides the total amounts allocated for each project between the years 1975-1987 and 1989-1994. Data for 1988 is not available. Projects that are district specific are listed first, followed by programs administered throughout the city as a whole.

All amounts are derived from the Office of Housing and Neighborhood Development's Annual Grantee Performance reports. Due to the changing reporting and project identification requirements over the history of the CDBG program, all totals should be considered approximate.

San Antonio District Projects -- 1975 to 1987

Project	Allocation	Project	Allocation
Housing Programs	\$3,831,865	Human Service Programs	\$1,034,000
Park Development Programs	\$750,000	Commercial and Economic Development	\$187,000
Public Works Improvements	\$663,000		

San Antonio District Projects -- Sample Five Year Allocation Pattern

(period covered 1989 -- 1994)

Project	Allocation	Project	Allocation
Oakland Independent Support Center	\$5,077	Project SEED, Inc.	\$57,621
Career Training Institute	\$24,105	San Antonio District House	\$13,841
Alameda-Contra Costa Lion Central Committee	\$8,513	San Antonio Community Development Corp.: Small Business Program	\$9,000
For the Blind: Senior Independent Living Program			
San Antonio District Housing Fund	\$28,373	Drug Abatement Institute: Safe Streets Now	\$10,000
Oakland Senior Center	\$11,075	Center for Southeast Asian Refugee Resettlement	\$10,000
San Antonio Community Development Corp.:	\$23,910	Black Women Organized for Educational Development Black Women's Resource Center	\$7,000
District Neighborhood Revitalization			
San Antonio Community Development Corp.:	\$357,279	Licensed Day-Care Operators' Assoc.:	\$7,000
Child Care Vendor Voucher Program		Grandparents Respite Program	
San Antonio Community Development Corp.:	\$218,770	East Oakland Community Project	\$23,315
Manzanita Neighborhood Center Tutorial Program		Women's Initiative for Self Employment:	\$10,000
Family Violence Law Center	\$23,067	Oakland Program	

rant Allocations -- San Antonio

Project	Allocation	Project	Allocation
Ethiopian Community Resource Center: Social Skills Adjustment Training & Rejuvenation Prog.	\$79,852	Interface Institute: Project Primer	\$42,000
La Clinica de la Raza: Health Project, Inc.	\$138,197	Knowledge Is Power Institute	\$5,000
San Antonio Neighborhood Health Center		Cambodian New Generation, Inc.	\$10,000
North Oakland Parish: Senior Care Services	\$23,192	Newcomer Neighborhood Housing Project	
Oakland Pot Luck	\$1,000	Elderly Services Partnership Coalition	\$12,500
Intertribal Friendship House: Youth, Women & Senior Program	\$10,000	San Antonio District Neighbors Project: Community Resource Representative	
		Project Reconnect	\$21,000
		Centro Legal de la Raza	\$30,000

City-Wide Projects -- 1997 through 1998

Project	Allocation	Project	Allocation
ADMINISTRATION	\$1,342,670	City of Oakland, Library Services	\$132,034.50
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	\$2,210,699	Clausen House	\$42,000.00
HOUSING PROGRAMS:		Community and Economic Development Agency	\$51,670.00
Rehabilitation Loan Programs	\$3,000,000	Community Child Care	
Vacant Housing/Housing Development Programs	\$1,022,000	Coordinating Council of Alameda County	\$64,703.00
Self-Help Paint and Free Paint	\$400,000	East Bay Spanish Citizen's Foundation	\$25,000.00
Minor Home Repair	\$425,000	Elder Abuse Prevention	\$28,000.00
Access Improvement Program (AIP) Grants	\$165,000	Elmhurst Food Pantry	\$53,000.00
Housing Counseling	\$170,000	Healthy Babies, Inc.	\$20,749.50
Fair Housing	\$265,000	Jobs for Homeless Consortium HOPE	\$20,949.00
Shared Housing Program	\$44,000	Kennedy Tract Parent-Child Center	\$20,000.00
Reverse Annuity Mortgage Program	\$24,000	Legal Assistance for Seniors	\$93,002.00
Rental Assistance Program (first & last months rent)	\$25,000	Legal Aid Society of Alameda County	\$19,143.00
Homeless Winter Relief	\$250,000	North Oakland Parish	\$25,000.00
NEIGHBORHOOD/PUBLIC SERVICES PROGRAMS		Oakland Potluck	\$9,319.00
A Safe Place	\$19,286.00	Oakland Private Industry Council	\$40,000.00
Alameda County Food Bank	\$137,129.00	Oakland Asian Students Educational Services	\$10,334.00
Alameda/Contra Costa		Office of Parks, Recreation, and Cultural Affairs	\$259,955.00
Lions Central Committee for the Blind	\$6,695.00	Over (60) Health Care Center	25,000.00
Alzheimer's Services of the East Bay	\$84,697.00	Phase III Christian Services	\$80,000.00
Bay Area Community Services	\$85,000.00	Project Re-Connect	\$67,857.00
Bay Area		Project Outreach	\$73,900.00
Black Consortium for Quality Health Care	\$20,000.00	Project-SEED	\$41,336.00
Berkeley Oakland Supportive Services	\$41,000.00	San Antonio	
Boys and Girls Club of Oakland	\$59,620.00	Community Development Corporation	\$155,010.00
Central East Oakland		Spanish Speaking Unity Council	\$25,000.00
Community Development Corporation	\$75,000.00	St. Mary's Center	\$71,000.00
Centro Legal De La Raza	\$5,000.00	Supporting Future Growth	
City of Oakland, Department of Aging	\$103,312.00	Development Center, Inc.	\$25,000.00
		The Highland Foundation	\$50,000.00
		Women's Employment Resources/	
		One-Stop Youth Information Center	\$50,000.00

Homelessness in Oakland

The issue of homelessness has severely plagued Oakland since the late 1970's - early 1980's. Today, Oakland's growing low-income population is comprised of families with children, part-time workers, people from diverse backgrounds, some suffering from severe mental illnesses or substance abuse, victims of domestic violence, as well as people with AIDS. According to a report by Homebase, over 54,000 people in Alameda County had experienced an episode of homelessness by the year 1994. A report by the Alameda County Reinvestment Base Closure Committee estimated that an additional 30,000 individuals were at risk of becoming homeless due to the closing of Oak Knoll and Alameda Naval Air Stations alone. Oakland, with already 52% of Alameda's impoverished citizens, may continue to have one of the largest homeless populations in the Bay Area.

While there is no one cause for homelessness, there are four major factors that have increased the level of homelessness in the City of Oakland:

1. Population growth. Housing development has failed to keep pace with the growth in population. The rate of population growth in Oakland from 1980 to 1990 was just under 10%, while the growth rate for housing development was a mere 3%.

2. Inadequate income & public assistance. Over the last few years there has been a continuous decrease in income support. By 1995, aid to families with dependent children had decreased 10% and GA benefits have been given a ceiling level. Minimum wage, once calculated as the wage necessary to sustain the least expensive subsistence levels, has failed to keep pace with inflation and changes in the economy. In an effort to stay off the streets, 20% of Oakland residents are forced to either double up in homes or live in substandard conditions.

3. Lack of access to necessary support services such as medical care, child care, drug and alcohol recovery programs and mental health services. Since 1980, the severe cuts in social services and welfare spending have hindered the ability of many low-income families and individuals to make ends meet. Many individuals have been forced out of their homes due to a lack of funds after covering something as simple as a doctor's bill or child care.

4. Shortage of affordable housing. The cost of housing in Oakland and the greater Alameda County is among the highest in the United States. Since 1989, the increase in housing prices has outpaced the increase in median household income.

Adding to those currently homeless or at risk to homelessness due to socioeconomic problems, the Loma Prieta Earthquake of 1989 and the Oakland Hills Firestorm of 1991 displaced a large number of Oakland residents. Prior to 1989, Emergency Services Network ("ESN") estimated on any given day that 4,500 individuals were homeless in the City of Oakland. After the earthquake, some 9,000 individuals were left on the streets and over 1,000 units of affordable housing were demolished.

In response to this loss of low-income housing, ten non-profit housing development corporations in Oakland and Berkeley formed the *Post-Quake Recovery Project* coordi-

nated by East Bay Housing Organizations. Five years later this collaborative has reopened or replaced 900 permanently affordable homes.

In 1991, the Oakland Hills Firestorm displaced 6,000 to 10,000 individuals by destroying over 3,500 building structures. Of these building structures, 96% were residential units.

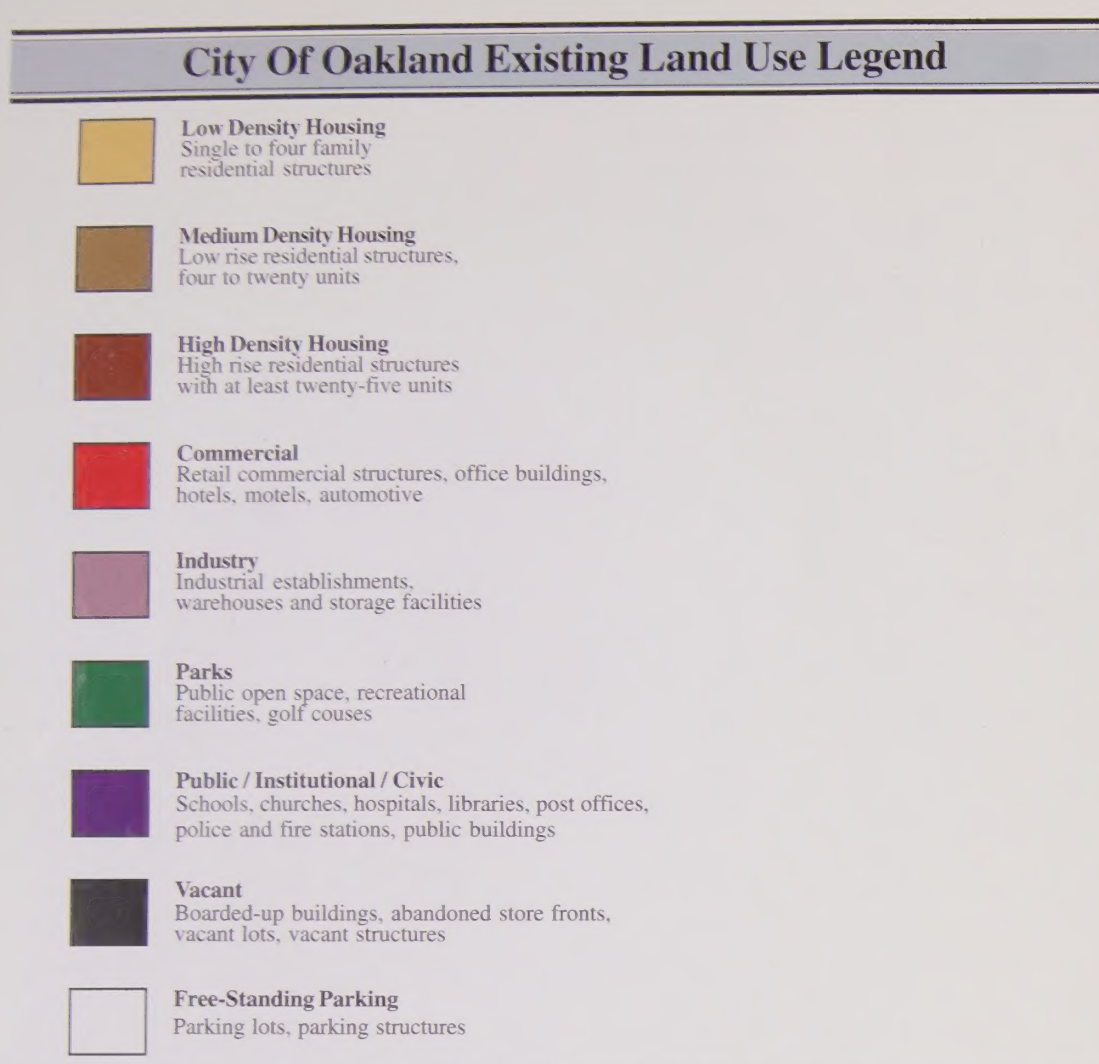
City administrators, in the 1980's and 1990's, put forth an aggressive campaign designed to eliminate homelessness. Through the City of Oakland's Office of Housing and Neighborhood Development, several affordable housing opportunities and services have been provided to Oakland citizens such as: the restoration of seven previously damaged residential hotels; a First Time Home Buying Program that offers both down payment and mortgage revenue assistance to low-income families and individuals; the addition of 175 new rental units to the housing market and rental assistance programs. However, in 1997, a 6 billion HUD budget increase will be necessary to renew Section 8 contracts without jeopardizing CDBG funding.



In an effort to adhere to the policies set forth in the Oakland Homeless Plan, the City, through the interdepartmental/agency workgroup, has put in place several programs to benefit the homeless and very low-income population. Since the 1980's, local homeless organizations have experienced a shortage of shelter beds and supportive services for the homeless. In response to this shortage, the City has provided

281 more shelter beds to local homeless organizations and completed the rehabilitation of the Henry Robinson Multi-Service Center which provides homeless services, shelter beds and transitional housing units. The City has also provided funding for programs that provide one time grants or utility payments, rent move-in guarantees, assistance in the event of eviction, and money management assistance. Such programs include, but are not limited to: Eden Council for Hope and Opportunity, Oakland Homeless Families, Travelers Aid Society, East Oakland Switchboard, Sentinel Fair Housing, Berkeley-Oakland Support Services, A Safe Place, the Department of Social Services, and St. Mary's Center.

Although the City, with its Homeless Commission, and ESN have made gallant efforts to address the homeless problem, homelessness has continued to increase at a level outside the direct control of Oakland city planners, social service agencies and other housing advocates. Many citizens are still at risk to homelessness due to the high cost of living matched with low monthly incomes and the impact of welfare reform. The City must therefore continue its homeless prevention campaign by developing new mitigating measures that involve the provisions of services along the continuum of care for the homeless population. Because homelessness affects all elements of the community, these new efforts must address the community *as a whole*.



San Antonio Community Directory

CHILD CARE SERVICES

Oakland City Office of Health and Human Services Head Start Program

505 - 14th Street, 3rd Floor Oakland, CA 94612
All Information **510-238-3165**
Offers pre-school for children age 3-5 from low-income families.
No fees. Serving all of Oakland.

Parent Child Development Centers Inc.

2619 Broadway, Oakland, CA 94612
All Information **510-452-0492**
Center provides low-income families with quality day-care at 7 year
round centers in Oakland. Fees vary based on income. Serving all
of Oakland.

EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT

Bay Area Urban League, Inc.

2201 Broadway, Oakland, CA 94612
All Information **510-271-1846**
Administers and provides programs in education, employment and
community development. No fees for services. Serving all of Oak-
land.

Oakland Private Industry Council (PIC)

362 - 22nd Street, Oakland, CA 94612-3006
All Information **510-891-9393**
Provides short term job training for limited-income job seekers. Job
search workshops, career counseling. No fees. Serving all of Oakland.

Women's Economic Agenda Project (WEAP)

449 - 15th Street, 2nd Floor, Oakland, CA 94612
All Information **510-451-7379**
Provides education and advocacy on economic issues affecting low-
income women. Information, referral services and resource bank.
Donations requested. Serving all of Oakland.

Peralta Community College/Laney College Community Education

900 Fallon Street, Room E203, Oakland CA 94607
All Information **510-464-3121**
Provides information and referral services regarding adult educa-
tion programs. Fees vary. Serving all of Oakland.

EMERGENCY AID

Harbor House

1811 - 11th Avenue, Oakland, CA 94606
All Information **510-534-0165**
Provides food and clothing for the needy. Offers classes and home
tutoring. No fees. Serving all of Oakland.

HEALTHCARE

YWCA Health Service-Family Planning

1515 Webster Street, Oakland, CA 94612
All Information **510-444-4326**
Provides reproductive and contraceptive services for women, men
and young adults. Full gynecological care for women. Sliding scale
fees. Serving all of Oakland.

San Antonio Neighborhood Health Center

1030 East 14th Street, Oakland, CA 94606
All Information **510-238-5400**
General outpatient medical care, obstetrics, gynecological prenatal
care, and pediatrics. Fees vary. Serving all of Oakland.

HOUSING AND SHELTER

Oakland Housing Authority

1619 Harrison Street, Oakland, CA 94612
All Information **510-874-1500**
Provides subsidized rental housing for elderly, physically or
developmentally disabled, or low-income persons in Oakland.
No fees.

ECHO Housing Assistance Center/Project Share

1305 Franklin Street, Suite 305, Oakland, CA 94612
All Information **510-836-4826**
A shared housing service which includes referral, education
and supportive services. No fees. Serving all of Oakland.

LEGAL AID

Legal Aid Society of Alameda County

510 - 16th Street, Oakland, CA 94612
All Information **510-451-9261**
Family law, domestic violence, government benefits, domes-
tic problems. Sliding scale fees. By appointment only. Serv-
ing all of Oakland.

Alameda County Commission on the Status of Women

401 Broadway, Oakland, CA 94607
All Information **510-268-2076**
Provides information and referral for women seeking knowl-
edge on their legal rights in employment, housing, and domes-
tic relations. No fees. Serving all of Oakland.

RECOVERY CENTERS

Narcotics Education League (NEL)

3315 East 14th Street, Oakland, CA 94601
All Information **510-536-4760**
Provides treatment services for alcoholics, drug abusers and
their families. Provides referral and assistance for detoxifica-
tion facilities. Fees vary. Serving all of Oakland.

East Bay Community Recovery Project

1107 East 14th Street, Oakland, CA 94606
All Information **510-832-0246**
Outpatient drug treatment programs, counseling, child care,
medical services, AIDS testing, and an acupuncture clinic. Fees
vary. Serving all of Oakland.

SENIOR SERVICES

For all senior related services, please contact the City of Oak-
land Department on Aging. **510-238-3121**

YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Harbor House

1811 - 11th Avenue, Oakland, CA 94606
All Information **510-534-0165**
Offers job placement for young adults. No fees. Serving all of
Oakland.

City Line Information Services

1520 Lakeside Drive, Oakland, CA 94612
All Information **510-444-CITY**
Provides extensive listing of programs, organizations, and
schools designed to empower and nurture the children of the
East Bay. General information and referral. No fees.

East Bay Asian Youth Center

1600 East 12th Street, Oakland, CA 94606
All Information **510-533-1092**
Provides comprehensive support services for Asian youth. Aca-
demic assistance programs, leadership workshops, mentoring
programs. No fees. Serving San Antonio and Fruitvale.

The above is a partial listing of services and can be used as a resource and referral guide towards more specific needs.

This information is from The Big Blue Book: Directory of Human Services for Alameda County 1994-1995 produced by Eden I&R, Inc. 510-537-2710
For more information or additional copies of the *Neighborhood Profiles* please contact OCCUR 1330 Broadway Suite 1030 Oakland, CA 94612 510-839-2440